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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/730,386

12/08/2003

Kirk S. Goddard

MSFT-2785/302602.1

4645

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WOODCOCK WASHBURN LLP (MICROSOFT CORPORATION)

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PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104-2891

EXAMINER

RIES, LAURIE ANNE

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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3 MONTHS

04/27/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/730,386

Applicant(s)

GODDARD ET AL.

Examiner

Laurie Ries

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 April 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/8/03 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment After Final, filed 20 April 2007, to the Original Application, filed 8 December 2003.
2. The rejection of claims 1-3, 8-11, and 14-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alam (U.S. Patent 6,336,124 B1) has been withdrawn as necessitated by newly found prior art.
3. The rejection of claims 4-7 and 12-13 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alam (U.S. Patent 6,336,124 B1) in view of Estrada (U.S. Patent 6,996,780 B2) has been withdrawn as necessitated by newly found prior art.
4. Claims 1-20 are pending. Claims 1, 8, and 17 are independent claims.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments, see After Final Amendment, filed 20 April 2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-14, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hargraves (U.S. Patent 6,950,987 B1) in view of Paolini (U.S. Publication 2003/0233621 A1).

As per independent claim 1 and dependent claims 2-3, Hargraves teaches a system for preserving original formatting characters in a text file that is edited in a server including inputting an original text file having original formatting characters (See Hargraves, Figure 2, element 17a, and Column 5, lines 10-21) and producing a first

modified text file, the first modified text file having automatic formatting character modifications made by the editor, such as the removal of specific formatting from the file (See Hargraves, Column 3, lines 58-67, and Column 4, lines 1-12) accepting user changes to the first modified text file to produce a second modified text file having the automatic formatting character modifications and the user edits (See Hargraves, Column 6, lines 38-48).

Hargraves also teaches receiving the original text file, comparing the first modified text file with the second modified text file to find a modified block of text and applies the modified block of text to the original text file to generate a final file with the original formatting characters, where the source code preservation module preserves the original formatting characters in the final file (See Hargraves, Column 7, lines 20-26).

Hargraves does not teach expressly that the server that makes the automatic modifications is a software development system editor for editing source code, or that final file is an HTML file.

Paolini teaches a software development system editor for editing versions of software code files, including HTML files (See Paolini, Page 5, paragraph 0074).

Hargraves and Paolini are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of editing and formatting data.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the software development system editor of Paolini with the server of Hargraves. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that the syntax

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rules and standard styles for various software code is maintained throughout different versions of the software code (See Paolini, Page 5, paragraphs 0074-0077).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Paolini with Hargraves for the benefit of ensuring that the syntax rules and standard styles for various software code is maintained throughout different versions of the software code to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1-3.

As per independent claims 8 and 17, and dependent claims 9-11, Hargraves teaches method for preserving formatting of an original file including receiving an original or unmodified file with a first character formatting (See Hargraves, Figure 2, element 17a, and Column 5, lines 10-21).

Hargraves also teaches receiving a modified file, the modified file associated with a second character formatting (See Hargraves, Column 6, lines 38-43), the modified file having character formatting modifications made automatically by a server, such as the removal of specific formatting from the file (See Hargraves, Column 3, lines 58-67, and Column 4, lines 1-12).

Hargraves also teaches comparing the unmodified file and the modified file to determine at least one modification (See Hargraves, Column 7, lines 20-26).

Hargraves also teaches applying the modification to the unmodified file to generate a final file having the first character formatting, where the formatting of the original file is preserved in the final file (See Hargraves, Column 6, lines 42-48).

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Hargraves does not teach expressly that the server that makes the automatic modifications is a software development system editor, or that the unmodified file, modified file, and final file are HTML files.

Paolini teaches a software development system editor for editing versions of software files, including HTML files (See Paolini, Page 5, paragraph 0074).

Hargraves and Paolini are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of editing and formatting data.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the software development system editor of Paolini with the server of Hargraves. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that the syntax rules and standard styles for various software code is maintained throughout different versions of the software code (See Paolini, Page 5, paragraphs 0074-0077).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Paolini with Hargraves for the benefit of ensuring that the syntax rules and standard styles for various software code is maintained throughout different versions of the software code to obtain the invention as specified in claims 9-11 and 17.

As per dependent claims 4-5 and 13, Hargraves and Paolini teach the limitations of claims 1 and 8 as described above. Hargraves also teaches a design mode module, such as a text editor, to display the original file as rendered by a browser (See Hargraves, Column 5, lines 10-21).

As per dependent claims 6-7 and 12, Hargraves and Paolini teach the limitations of claims 1 and 8 as described above. Paolini also teaches a source mode

module including a text editor (See Paolini, Page 5, paragraph 0074). Hargraves and Paolini are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of editing and formatting data. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the source mode module of Paolini with the format preservation system of Hargraves and Paolini. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to edit the source code such that the syntax rules and standard styles for various software code is maintained throughout different versions of the software code (See Paolini, Page 5, paragraphs 0074-0077). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Paolini with Hargraves and Paolini for the benefit of allowing a user to edit the source code such that the syntax rules and standard styles for various software code is maintained throughout different versions of the software code to obtain the invention as specified in claims 6-7 and 12.

As per dependent claims 14 and 18, Hargraves and Paolini teach the limitations of claims 8 and 17 as described above. Hargraves also teaches that comparing the unmodified file and the modified file to determine at least one modification includes copying the unmodified file to a final file, mapping blocks from the unmodified file to the modified file, and in response to determining that a block in the modified file has no corresponding block in the unmodified file, inserting the block in the final file (See Hargraves, Column 5, lines 28-67).

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7. Claims 15-16 and 19-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hargraves (U.S. Patent 6,950,987 B1) in view of Paolini (U.S. Publication 2003/0233621 A1) as applied to claims 8 and 17 above, and further in view of Alam (U.S. Patent 6,336,124 B1).

As per dependent claims 15-16 and 19-20, Hargraves and Paolini teach the limitations of claims 8 and 17 as described above. Hargraves and Paolini do not teach expressly determining that a first unique block and a second unique block in the modified file are adjacent and the corresponding second unique block in the unmodified file are not adjacent and moving the second unique block to a position adjacent to the corresponding first unique block in the final file, or, if there is no corresponding block in the modified file, deleting the block in the file. Alam teaches comparing the unmodified and modified files by mapping blocks from the unmodified file to the modified file, determining whether a block in the modified file has a corresponding block in the unmodified file, and if not, inserting the block into the unmodified file or moving blocks to specific locations in the unmodified file, or deleting blocks in the final file (See Alam, Column 8, lines 15-36). Hargraves, Paolini and Alam are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of editing and formatting data. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the positioning of modified data of Alam with the format preservation method of Hargraves and Paolini. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that the formatted and edited software code remains in an order that provides a logical progression such that the software code continues to operate as expected. Therefore, it would have been

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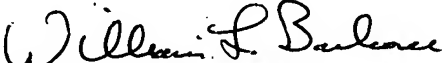
obvious to combine Alam with Hargraves and Paolini for the benefit of ensuring that the formatted and edited software code remains in an order that provides a logical progression such that the software code continues to operate as expected to obtain the invention as specified in claims 15-16 and 19-20.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Laurie Ries whose telephone number is (571) 272-4095. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached at (571) 272-4136.

9. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LR


WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER